

## MINES AND MINING

Silver..... \$ .62 1/2  
30-day quotation..... 62  
Copper..... 9 50  
Lead..... 3 10

Lessee on the Distaff mine are making good wages in running a drift on the 150 level of that property.

L. Kimerly, was in from Stockton Hill yesterday after a load of supplies for the miners near Layne Springs.

William Laidie had two small lots of ore from the Prince Albert mine worked at the Arizona sampler this week.

A. F. Griegerson had sample lots of ore from his mine in Gold Basin run through the Arizona Sampler Wednesday.

Peter Caffrey is working on a claim on Stockton Hill and is getting out good ore. He will have a shipment in a few weeks.

Mohave county is still working her silver mines, although in many instances a great deal of money is lost in doing so.

Charles Lynch went over to the Ark mine one day this week to pump the water from the shaft and drifts of that property.

William Engle has two men at work on his mine, the Engle, in Cedar valley and has a nice showing. The shaft will be sunk to a considerable depth the present year.

It is said that the Buckeye mine at Mineral Park is one of the best properties on the Pacific coast. The ore body now opened up is valued at many thousands of dollars.

We understand that owing to insecure timbering in the Tennessee mine, all miners with the exception of two, have quit work. It is thought a new shaft will have to be sunk.

There was a cave in the old workings of the Schuykill mine, at Chloride, the other day that completely filled the lower drift. Lagging will have to be driven ahead until the ground is caught up.

Fred Leonard and John Sullivan are working on a lease on the C. O. D. mine. They have to run a crooked fifteen feet through hard rock before they reach the ore body, but when they get to it they will have a bonanza.

O. D. Clack is still driving the tunnel on the claim of Clack and McMahon in I X L Basin, and is close to the ledge. He expects to finish the contract in about ten days.

The White Hills Company shipped three bars of bullion Thursday to the Denver mint. The bullion was valued at \$1600. The output of the mill is now something over \$10,000 per month and only the lowest grade ore is being worked.

Charles Hand is fitting a five stamp mill in Gold Basin and will work ores from several valuable gold properties in that district. Mr. Hand has concluded that a gold mill will be a paying proposition and that he can make a success of the project.

Judge Morton of El Dorado Canyon, has gone to San Francisco to attempt to raise enough capital to bring a mill into the new district five miles below the canyon. There are many gold properties there that can be made to pay handsomely and a mill there will be the thing to cause a boom.

We understand that the Horn Silver mine, at Eugene Camp, will soon be sold to Utah parties at a good figure. The Horn Silver gave an average sample of over 230 ounces in silver and two ounces in gold for a distance of over 300 feet in length on the claim and showed an average width of eighteen inches. This shows it to be one of the best properties in Arizona.

We understand that Mr. Lund, of the old firm of Wooley, Lund and Judd, is looking at several mining properties in Minnesota mining district with a view to purchase. He will erect a mill and work all the ores from his own properties and also all custom ores offered for sale. Mr. Lund is a thorough mining and mill man and will make a success of any undertaking.

William Bohne has commenced work on a tunnel to cut the vein of the Mint mine, Layne Springs, several hundred feet below the surface. He took out a load of grub Wednesday. The Mint is a splendid gold producing property on the hill above the Nighthawk and is owned by Capt J. P. Layne and George Dougherty. Mr. Dougherty has taken several thousand dollars from the mine during the past year.

## Senator Teller at Home.

Yesterday Senator Teller returned to Denver from Washington for a visit of a few days. He is in good health. To avoid the possible annoyance of delays he came by the way of St. Louis rather than Chicago. In an interview he expressed himself in part in this way while talking of the tariff bill:

"I do not think the good times promised us by the adoption of a new tariff law will be realized. There will be the same disappointment that followed the repeal of the Sherman law. There will be no real prosperity in this country, or any other, until the money question is settled, and that cannot be settled in any other way than by the recognition of silver as a money metal equal in its mints privileges with gold.

"The interest in silver is on the increase and I feel encouraged to believe that the silver question, now the tariff question is for the time being out of the way, must attract attention in all sections of the country. It is really a much more important question for the people of the United States than the tariff question.

"All the world is upset and disturbed by this silver question, or, to put it in another way, by the attempt to establish a gold standard. When we put the United States on a true bimetallic basis, by opening our mints to the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, we will do much to restore silver to its old position as the equal of gold.

"All the production of silver is now consumed, but it is consumed on a gold basis, and if bought and put into money it is subordinate to gold, and has little or no influence on prices.

"There is a growing sentiment that we must settle the silver question without waiting for other nations to approve of our action. It is, however, quite impossible to say when this sentiment will be strong enough to compel action on the part of the United States. There is no hope of any relief while Grover Cleveland is president."—Record.

## Words of Lincoln.

The workers of the country have their rights, and those rights must be respected. In a message sent to thirty-seventh congress, Abraham Lincoln said:

In my present position I could scarcely be justified were I to omit raising a warning voice against the approach of returning despotism. It is not needed nor fitting here that a general argument should be made in favor of popular institutions, but there is one point not so hackneyed to which I ask a brief attention. It is to the effort to place capital on an equal footing with, if not above, labor in the structure of government. It is assumed that labor is available only in connection with capital; that nobody labors unless somebody else owning capital somehow by the use of it induces him to labor. But capital is the fruit of labor and could never have existed if labor had not first existed. Labor is the superior of capital, and deserves much the higher consideration.

It is said that Cook county must pay for all railroad property destroyed at Chicago, and that Mr. Pullman and the railroads will not lose a cent, as their losses must be made good to them. Who, we ask is to make good to the widow and orphan the loss of the husband and father who went down in the soldiers' ranks or fell among the mob? No one is held responsible for these losses. Poor men, workmen and soldiers, are but brutes whose lives are nothing, but the public must pay Mr. Pullman for his destroyed cars. And this is what we call law and justice! It is thus the rich become richer and the poor poorer.

Jay Gould once said that he could hire one half the plain people to kill off the other half, and by the eagerness men in Colorado have sought deputy marshals' certificates recently to shoot down their fellow men, we are led to believe that Jay Gould understood the people he always had such a contempt for.—Ores and Metals.

The Postal Telegraph forces have put up four miles of California-made poles west of Winslow. Shooting was necessary to secure holes in the rocky formation, which will be encountered for forty-four miles west. With no detention on the part of the railway the stretch to Flagstaff will be completed August 5th. Wires will be strung in a few days, three miles having in the meantime been put on poles already up. Two hundred miles of wire are on hand, and plenty of poles. The line is completed from Albuquerque to Gallup and the gang is working west from there to Winslow. Complete from Albuquerque to Glorieta, and from La Junta to Trinidad.—Albuquerque Citizen.

## A Whited Sepulchre.

For the benefit of those who feel inclined to sympathize with "poor" Mr. Pullman, we reprint the following description of a visit to the town of Pullman, Ill., given by the Chicago Inter Ocean. It has a peculiar interest in view of the labor struggle now prevailing. "This isn't the show place," said a Pullmanite yesterday as County Commissioner David Kallis and some friends were exploring the locality of the strike. "This isn't the place where Mr. Pullman brings his aristocratic friends when he takes them out here to show the wonders he has wrought and the scene of ideal industrial happiness he has created; but here are some of our unrevealed luxuries."

It was the flag end of the modern white slave quarters in Pullman. There were rows of small wooden shanties of dingy and miserable appearance, with dirty roadways running between. Over the patched, untidy fences one saw a chaos of minor sheds, broken boxes, barrels and general debris, a play ground of sportive goats and attenuated chickens. Haggard women and girls moved to and fro. On the "street" dark skinned men gathered in groups, and with grave faces discussed the situation.

The rent of each shanty is \$8 a month. The shanties were put up some fourteen years ago. Commissioner Kallis estimated the cost of construction at between \$40 and \$50 per cabin. At this estimate the cost of building them has been paid in rent about thirty times over. Whatever repairs are required must be done by the tenants at their own expense.

Every shanty is built on the same plan—two bedrooms about 7x10 feet, a sitting room, and a small, inconspicuous kitchen. In many instances each of the narrow bedrooms contains two beds. The Marquis de Pullman would ill appreciate a night's dormitory with some of his retainers. Appertaining to each shanty is a backyard enclosed by a ludicrously rickety fence and incumbered with rubbish.

Where green lawns expand and fountains shoot up amid red rows of houses, wearing a monotonous sameness, there were groups of men standing about quietly discussing the prospects of the strike. No excitement, no stress of feeling was apparent in their mien. The impression of a peaceful Sabbath would be conveyed if they were arrayed in their Sunday clothes, but these garments have long since gone to stock the pawnbroker's shelves in order to supply food for hungry little stomachs. Now and then men passed by with parcels of groceries in their hands or bags of flour on their shoulders, the welcome dole of the relief committee.

Even when the men were earning their miserable trebly-cut wages in the car factory the extensive rent and water tax pinched them fearfully. Now, of course, that they are unable to meet the heavy monthly levy, eviction hovers over the heads of them and their families.

The houses are laid out in flats, often three flats of three small rooms each on every floor. In a dark little hall at the rear of each floor is one little hydrant, and for the use of this each of three flats is assessed 60 cents a month, making \$1.80 per hydrant.

And so the tax is laid on all through the grim, barrack-like structures and men have no alternative; either to grin and bear it or simply to "git up and git."

When capitalists combine to secure the possession of some natural monopoly it is called enterprise, and the world applauds. When laborers combine to secure the fruits of their own industry it is called anarchism, and the courts are called upon to suppress it.—Raton Reporter.

## Deafness Cannot be Cured

by local applications as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

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